

Western Carolinian.

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PLATE.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance.
No paper, or other, can be had for less than \$2.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE JEW SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, was recently held in New-York. A New York paper says that the annual Report of the Board of Managers, which gave a succinct history of the operations of the Society for the past year, rendered it "pretty evident that the transactions of the society had been of a very unsuccessful and unfortunate character. A farm has been purchased in Westchester, for the commencement of the Utopian scheme of colonization, and a few Jews placed thereon; but they most, if not all, refused to conform to the regulations, and soon abandoned it. And in the course of the year, a vast amount of money, say seven or eight thousand, had been expended."

A portion of these funds, it will be recollect, was collected in this part of the country by Mr. Frey, who has since withdrawn from the concern.

In a case of child murder in Philadelphia, recently, the Jury were out three days and three nights, when they agreed upon a verdict. How this starving men into verdicts in any difficult case conduced to the ends of public justice, we have never been able to discover. If a Juror cannot be convinced by an appeal to his judgment, we doubt much whether a *caving appetite* will enlighten it, or tend to produce a correct decision, however it may force his agreement to a verdict of some kind.

Georgian.

It is stated in a late Mobile paper, that the "Alabama Salt Manufacturing Company" have commenced the manufacture of this important staple commodity. The works of this company were nearly completed, and it was supposed, would answer the most sanguine expectations of the individuals interested.

The expedition with which passengers are conveyed, by steamboats and post coaches, from one end of this continent to the other, is truly astonishing. A gentleman left New-York on the 22d April, and arrived in New-Orleans, via Louisville, on the morning of the 8th of May, having been only 15 days in performing the journey, a distance of 1500 miles. The U. States Mail is 28 days travelling the same distance.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A GOOD GOER.

The editor saw the Washington mail delivered in Baltimore at 5 o'clock, and with his own blooded horse Champion, in harness, went to the General Post Office, and paid his respects to the Postmaster General at 9 o'clock of the same morning. Leaving there some mornings after, at 5 o'clock, the same horse, without a blow or a word, and without distress, brought him back to breakfast with his family at 9 o'clock. The distance from one office to the other is little (if any) short of forty miles. If time be money, to an industrious man, this shews the economy of a blooded horse, with foot and wind.

A writer in Snowden's Advocate, speaking of the trifling nature of the subjects which so often occupy the time of Congress, aptly illustrates the folly of it by an amusing anecdote. "A hole was once discovered in the ceiling of the house where congress was in session. A long debate ensued as to the manner of having it remedied. The House adjourned, and the matter was postponed for discussion to the following day. In the interim, a member, (probably Mr. Herrick) procured a little mortar, and slightly plastered up the hole. The members assembled next day with many learned speeches in store, when, lo! they discovered, to their surprise, that the hole was decently stopped up."

From a late discussion in the House of Commons, we learn that the Government of England has 83 Regiments of the Line, of which nine are stationed in England, and twenty three in Ireland. Besides these, there are the depots of the fifty one regiments abroad, which are composed wholly of recruits and invalids. The nine regiments in England are estimated at 740 men each, amounting to 6,660 men in England. It is believed the regiments in Ireland are more full than those in England, but computing them at 740 men it gives 17,020 regular troops in that Island.

U. S. SENATORS.

The following will show when the present Congress were appointed, will expire.

In 1827.—Messrs. Holmes, Mills, Robbins, Edwards, of Con. Van Buren, McIlvaine, Findlay, Clayton, Smith, Randolph, Eaton, Ruggles, Noble, Reed, Benton, Seymour.

1829.—Messrs. Chandler, Bell, Lloyd, Knight, Dickerson, Tazewell, Van Dyke, Branch, Hayne, Cobb, Johnson of Ky., White, Johnson of Lou., Williams, Thomas, King.

In 1831.—Messrs. Woodbury, Willey, Chase, Sandford, Marks, Chambers, Berrien, Rowan, Harrison, Hendricks, Kane, Pickens, Barton, Macon, Harper, Bouliguay.

The masonry of the Temple of the Sun, at Cusco, Peru, is beautifully and substantially put together, the stones cut and grooved so nicely that a needle could not be forced betwixt them. The art of doing this work is lost—it is said they used the juice of a certain herb, the acid of which softened the stones. No European ever equalled it.

Languages Spoken on the Continent.

The English language is said to be spoken in America by eleven and a half millions of people; the Spanish, ten millions; the Indian by seven and a half; the Portuguese, by three; the French by one million two hundred thousand; the Dutch, and Danish, and Swedish, by two hundred thousand;—being twenty seven millions, in the whole, of people speaking European languages in America.

BROOKLYN, JUNE 1.

On Monday, the 8th ult. a fishing company at Riverhead, L. I. commanded by Captain Noah Youngs, drew on shore in a seine 1,500,000 fish of the kind called moss bunkers, or bony fish, which are used for manure. The Riverhead Bay, which is about three miles across, has yielded about nine millions of this fish, which have been taken by eighty men, and are valued for manure at one dollar per thousand—thus amounting to the handsome sum of 9000 dollars.

These fish, when applied to the land, render the poorest soil productive. It is stated that 10,000 will make the worst land produce twenty bushels of wheat per acre.

Some extraordinary circumstances (says the London Globe) are reported respecting Hayti. Mr. Canning it is said, took the same steps with France regarding Hayti, which he did with Spain and the South American States—sending a formal despatch to declare that if France did not recognize the independence of Hayti, England would. This, it is stated, led to the acknowledgement of the independence of the republic. If the Haytien Government had been aware of this circumstance, France, perhaps, would not have received any pecuniary compensation for the gracious act of acknowledgement.

Judge Washington, and Chief Justice Marshall, have selected from the papers left by Washington, between three and four hundred letters of his correspondence with various individuals both before and since the revolution. They are committed, we understand, to the hands of Messrs. Cary and Lea, of Philadelphia, for publication, and will form a most interesting volume.

Gymnastic Exercises have been introduced at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. to the great advantage, bodily and mental, of the students.

Many of the papers have published a notice of one Hiram Hull to his friends and relatives, requesting them not to visit him for two years. The general reader sympathised with poor Hiram, whom they suspected to be a thoughtless, generous hearted fellow, eat out of house and home by his cormorant kinsfolk. The truth is, that Hiram has been sent to the state prison for a couple of years—and is there that he does not wish to see his relations. He would be very glad, we suspect, to see them at home, whatever their appetites might be.

The editor of the New York National Advocate says, that \$2000 are collected in the First Ward of that city, and \$1000 in the Sixth Ward, for the relief of Mr. Jefferson.

Seventeen years since, the entire population of the now flourishing village of Lechmore Point, Mass. consisted of one old bachelor and two old maids. There are now three hundred and ninety-six children in the village.

LEXINGTON, (KENTUCKY, MAY 25.)

JOSEPH O. BEAUCHAMP, of Col. Sharpe, was brought close on Friday evening last. The jury went out about 5 o'clock, and in less than an hour returned with a Verdict of GUILTY. We are informed the prisoner received it with considerable fortitude. The evidence was very strong against him. It was in proof that he had made threats against Col. Sharpe's life some time before the murder was committed—that on his return, he (B.) told the very man, in whose presence he had made the threat, that he had been to Frankfort and carried home the red flag of War and Victory, and when asked the news, made no mention of Sharp's death, further than might be inferred from the remark about the red flag, &c.

Mrs. Sharp swears to his voice in the most pointed and direct manner, and says his size corresponds. The whole fabrication of Col. Sharp's murder having been the result of political animosity, and of Patrick H. Darby's being in any way concerned, is completely put down by the disclosure made on the trial. We are told that an effort was made to postpone the trial until after the election, which would enable the advocates of this malicious tale to have kept up their suscussions.

A motion was made on Sunday to acquit Beauchamp on the ground, that the statue, which defines and "unishes murder" was repealed by an act passed January 12th, 1824, to "amend the penal laws." On Monday evening Judge Davidge decided that altho' Kentucky statute is repealed, yet as it was only declaratory of the Common Law, the latter is still in full force in this state: The motion was overruled, and sentence of DEATH passed upon the prisoner. His execution is to take place on Friday the 7th of July next.

At first the court mentioned the 26th of June as the day of execution. His counsel asked a longer time; the court assented. The prisoner himself rose, and said he wished a longer time in order to write something concerning his death, for the benefit of those whom he valued more than his life. The court said he was considering how far to extend the time, he again rose, and said he regretted that the short time proposed by the court compelled him to ask a few days more—it was not for a few days of a life, which his country had declared forfeited, that he asked, but for time to write something for the benefit of those nearer and dearer to him than life itself.

[Later accounts say that Beauchamp has confessed the murder.]

In consequence of the disclosures, made by the Testimony on the trial of Beauchamp, his wife was sent for and arraigned as an accessory with her husband. Her examination before two Justices of the peace took place on Saturday last, but she was discharged for want of sufficient testimony to commit her for further trial. Confessions made by her were proved, by which it appeared she had advised him to the execution of the deed.

The members of the University of Cambridge, (England) are four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six in number, and those of the University of Oxford, four thousand seven hundred eighty-two, according to the respective Calendars (for 1826) of those great institutions.

Spanish Taverns.—The Spaniards drink little at a time, but frequently, and taverns are very numerous in the streets of Madrid. They are all alike. Beneath a score, or so, of quartillo-pots, hung up to the wall by the handles, is a counter, and underneath that are stored away two or three large goat skins which contain the *vino tinto de la Manch*, from which is filled the measure, which the woman of the house, for the most part coarsely looking and old, brings you with a most gracious simper. At night these retreats of the jovially disposed part of the community are lighted by copper lamps with four sockets, suspended from the roof. At the farther end from where you enter, a curtain tucked up discovers a place lighted, and set out with tables in the same manner as the first, and at night these tables are filled with company.—*M. Espagnole.*

In July last, the Pollux, Dutch sloop of war, Capt. Eeg, discovered a few and well peopled Island in the Pacific, to which the name of Netherland Island was given. In latitude and longitude laid down at 7 deg. 10 min. S. and 177 deg. 33 min. 16 sec. E. from Greenwich. The natives were athletic and fierce, great thieves and from their showing no symptoms of fear when muskets were discharged, evidently unacquainted with fire arms.

The state Bank of Alabama was to be removed from Cahawba to Tuscaloosa on the twenty-third instant.

UNITED STATES LAWS.

AN ACT TO APPROPRIATE ADDITIONAL NAVAL EXPENSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, respectively appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law for that object, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of petty officers, and Yards, Shore stations, and in ordinary, sixty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

For provisions, forty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For medicines and hospital stores, four thousand dollars.

For repairs, and wear and tear of vessels, nine thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the reports, abstracts, and opinions, made and forwarded by the two commissioners in said Districts, subsequently to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the period at which that Board expired by law, be, and the same are hereby, recognised as valid, and confirmed as aforesaid; and the said Commissioners, and their Secretary, shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as they were authorized to demand by law; prior to that day, up to the time at which the Receiver and Register took possession of their records, in obedience to an act of the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled,

"An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in the territory of Florida," &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Spanish claims contained in special reports, from one to thirty, reported in

of Congress, approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled,

"An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in the territory of Florida," be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the claimants in possession.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the claims to lots in report and abstract

K, recommended for confirmation as

equitable titles, with the exception of the

last ten, be, and the same are hereby de-

clared valid and confirmed, and the claim

of the Catholic inhabitants to a lot on

which the church stands, be, and the

same is hereby confirmed to them for

that use, so long as it is occupied for that

purpose.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the claims contained in the report of the

Receiver and Register, made to the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, in obedience to

a law of the last session of Congress,

dated the thirteenth day of July, eighteen

hundred and twenty-five, be, and the

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing a sur-

vey or interference of any kind whatever upon

any lands, the right whereof is in any Indian

tribe.

Approved—April 5, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An act to extend the Land Districts in the Ter-

ritory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, That all that tract of coun-

try in the Territory of Arkansas, lying north of

the base line, and west of the Lawrence Line

District, be, and the same is hereby, attached to

and made a part of said Land District; and all

that part of the Territory of Arkansas lying

south of the base line, and west of the Arkansas

District: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing a sur-

vey or interference of any kind whatever upon

any lands, the right whereof is in any Indian

tribe.

Approved—April 5, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An act for altering the time for holding one

term of the District Court for the Western

District of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled, That the term of the Dis-

trict Court of the Western District of Pennsyl-

vania, now directed to be held at Pittsburg, in

the county of Alleghany, on the second Mon-

day of October, shall hereafter be held at the

same place, on the third Monday of October, in

each year thereafter.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all ac-

tions, suits, processes, pleadings, and other pro-

ceedings, commenced and pending in the said

District Court, shall have day, be heard, and

UNITED STATES LAWS.

An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi.
B E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the repair of the Post Road in the Indian country, between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster General; and that the said sum of money be paid out of appropriated.—April 20, 1820.

An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland.

B E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of Maryland against the United States, for interest upon loans on moneys borrowed, and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the State of Maryland, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which Maryland has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to Maryland, by the United States; Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest; Third, that, when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of Maryland, for that purpose, the interest, if any, shall not be considered as chargeable to the United States, any longer than up to the time of the repayment, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the interest, when ascertained, as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
 Approved—May 13, 1820.

An act giving the right of pre-empting, in the purchase of Lands, to certain settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Territory of Florida.

B E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That every person, or the legal representatives of any person, who, being either the head of a family, or twenty one years of age, did, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land situated in the Territory of Florida, which tract is not rightfully claimed by any other person, and who shall not have removed from the said Territory, during the time of his residence, his right of pre-emption in the purchase thereof, under the same terms, restrictions, conditions, provisions, and regulations, in every respect, as are directed by the act entitled "An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the Illinois Territory," passed February the fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to the provisions of this section, who claims any tract of land in said Territory, by virtue of a confirmation of the Commissioners, or by virtue of any act of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, or the legal representatives of any person, entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser of a tract of land at private sale, according to the provisions of this act, who is settled on a fractional quarter section, shall have the privilege of purchasing an adjoining quarter section, or the fractional quarter section, improved by them, at their option.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases where two or more persons entitled to the right of pre-emption shall be settled on one quarter, or fractional quarter-section of land, they shall be authorized to purchase one or more quarter-sections, which, with the quarter section, or fractional quarter, upon which such persons are settled, shall be equally divided between them, in such manner as the Register and Receiver shall direct, so as to secure, as far as may be practicable, to each such person, their improvements, respectively: *Provided*, That in no instance shall any person be entitled to a preference in the purchase for more than one quarter-section of land, in addition to his portion of the fractional quarter-section on which he is settled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, or persons, who have settled on and improved any of the lands in the said Territory, reserved for the use of schools, and who would have had the right of pre-emption thereto by the law, had not the same been so reserved, shall have the right of pre-emption under the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same restrictions, provided for in other cases of right of pre-emption in said Territory to a quarter-section of unappropriated lands in the same township, and as near adjacent as lands of like quantity can be obtained.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, or his or her legal representative, comprised in the list of actual settlers, reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by the Register and Receiver for the District of Jackson Court-House, in the state of Mississippi, under the authority of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act for adjusting the claims to lands, and establishing Land Offices in

the Districts east of the Island of New-Orleans," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, not having any written evidence of claim to land, in said district, and who, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, did actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in said district, not claimed by virtue of any written evidence of claim, legally derived from either the French, British, or Spanish Governments, or granted as a donation by virtue of any law of Government, shall be entitled to a right of preference, on his becoming the purchaser from the United States of such tract of land, at the same price for which other public lands are sold at private sale: *Provided*, That such tract of land shall not contain more than one hundred and sixty acres, to be located by sectional lines, and that the same shall be duly entered with the Register of the proper office, within the term of two years, or before, if the same shall be offered at public sale: *And provided also*, Where any person is settled on, and has improved any school lands in said district, he, she, or they, shall be governed by the provisions of the fourth section of this act.
 Approved—April 22, 1820.

Masonic Celebration.
 THE 24th June (being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist) will be celebrated by Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 82, at Statesville, on which occasion the Rev. Jno. Mushat will deliver a discourse. The brethren of neighboring Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend. *By order,*
 MOSES LEEVILL HILL, Sec'y.
 April 2, 1826. 716

Physic and Surgery.
 THE subscriber respectfully offers his services, as Physician and Surgeon, to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the adjoining country. His office is kept in one of the front rooms of Mr. Henley's new house, nearly opposite Mr. Riblein's Taylor Shop. He can always be found at his office, or at Mr. J. P. Mabry's Tavern, unless attending to the duties of his profession. All cases intrusted to his care, will be attended with promptness and assiduity.
 CHARLES LEE PAYNE.
 Lexington, June 3, 1826. 315

Situation Wanted.
 A YOUNG MAN, who has a very thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, and Book Keeping by double entry, wishes to procure a situation as an assistant in a W. I. or dry-goods store, as a salesman and accountant, in this or some adjacent county; a small compensation only will be requested. Satisfactory recommendation as to character and capability, will be given. A line addressed to L. H. W. and left at the office of the Western Carolinian, Lincoln county, June 5, 1826. 4117

All Persons
 WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are earnestly desired to make settlement, by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns of the firm. It is painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to resort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their interest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.
 REVELL & TEMPLETON.
 April 27, 1826. 78

Taken Up,
 AND committed to the jail of Davidson county, on the 5th instant, a negro man, who says his name is Reuben, and that he belongs to Christian Litener of Richland District, S. Carolina. He is young, not large, quite black, can read, is remarkably intelligent, and has been whipped not long since. From some circumstances, I am induced to believe that he is not from S. Carolina, but from Lincoln county in this state, and that he is an accomplice of the notorious *Wear*, now in jail in that county. His owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
 JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff.
 Lexington, June 9th, 1826. 316

Estate of John Weant.
 IF there are yet any claims against the estate of the late John Weant, dec'd, unsatisfied, it is requested that they be presented to the Executor as soon as may be, properly authenticated for liquidation; and those who yet remain indebted to the estate, are desired to make payment without delay, as the Executor wishes to close the business of the estate as soon as possible.
 JACOB WEANT, Esq.
 Rowan county, June 3, 1826. 316

Ran Away,
 FROM the subscribers, on Monday night, the 5th inst, a Negro Man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common size, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, and small eyes, sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of ANNICKY, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, rather yellowish complexion, hollow small feet, very active, and smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said Negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, by writing, or sending word, to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be paid for their trouble, expense, &c. and receive the thanks of the subscribers.
 HENRY CRESS.
 HENRY PROBST.
 Cabarrus county, N. C. June 8, 1826.

Estate of John P. Hodgens.
 THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
 MESHACK FINKSTON, adm'r.
 Nov. 21, 1825. 93

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society are now, through the good providence of God, justified in addressing the public, not with the disdaining of mere experimentalists, but with the confidence of successful labourers, in a cause unspeakably interesting to our own country, and fraught with a variety of difficulties. They announce with satisfaction, equalled only by their gratitude, that the colony at Liberia exhibits an importance and promise exceeding the predictions of its most enthusiastic friends. That it opens before every freeman of colour a field for honorable enterprise, for political privileges, and for social enjoyment; that it offers to the American statesman the only method perhaps of securing permanent prosperity to our country; and to the Christians, of imparting to the population of Africa his perfect and sublime religion. Impelled by a deep sense of duty, and animated by the encouragement of Heaven, the Board beg leave to invite their countrymen universally to the energetic prosecution of this magnanimous work. It merits, they believe, the approbation of all, and demands the patronage of the nation. Such is now the extent of the operations of this Society, and such the magnitude of its interests, that the same annual amount of funds heretofore received, will in future prove inadequate to the management of the one, or the security of the other. But as the practicability of its plans has been demonstrated, as their utility appears certain as their necessity is daily becoming more impious, the Board trust that hesitation will yield to confidence, and languid approvers come forth to aid the cause with resolute purposes and generous hearts. Nor can the Managers doubt that when age shall contribute its counsel, and youth its vigour; when female benevolence shall be excited, and the impressive devotions and eloquence of the ministry be enlisted for its success, an illustrious triumph will attend this cause—a triumph honorable to our citizens, felicitous to Africa, and glorious to God.

THESE are the sentiments of the Society, and the Board appeal to the Churches in the United States, and most respectfully, yet earnestly, invite their co-operation. May they be allowed to suggest to the ministers and rulers of these Churches, that no possible measure occurs to them, as more desirable, than a religious celebration of the anniversary of our independence, when the views and hopes of this Institution might most appropriately be displayed before the American people, and their donations be solicited to give them fulfilment. Should celebrations of a different character prevail in many places, such religious service, it might be performed perhaps, with no less advantage, on the Sunday immediately preceding or succeeding that day. From the charities of this occasion, was a large proportion of the funds of the society derived the last year, though the whole amount was inconsiderable, compared with that which cannot fail to be realized by the unanimous adoption of the measure.

THE BOARD APPEAL WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE REV. CLERGY. The several ecclesiastical bodies will, they hope, make this plan their own, and send it forth to the Churches under the seal of their unqualified approbation.

By order of the Board,
 R. R. GURLEY, Rev. Agent.
 ——————
 The Rhode-Island Legislature have passed a law imposing a tax of twelve-and-a-half cents on every hundred dollars of Bank Stock paid in. The capital Stock paid in, in all the Banks of the State, is \$5,550,829; and the whole taxable property of the State, taken with a view to taxation, amounts to \$32,640,000. The tax usually laid on this property, for the expenses of the State, has been forty-five cents for every one thousand dollars. It is supposed, that the Bank Tax will produce near \$7,000 annually.

Nat. Journal.

Died, in London, recently, the Right Honorable Philadelphia Hannah, relic of the late Viscount Cremorne, and grand daughter of William Penn, the founder of the City of Philadelphia.

Also, died, near Belvidere, New Jersey, Aaron Prall, drowned in attempting to swim across the Delaware river, for a bet of one dollar!!

Died—And was buried, on the 2d May, in the Royal burial place of the Mohicans, in Northwich, Connecticut, Ezekiel Mazzen, aged 27, great grand son of the Great Uncas, who was the friend and protector of the whites, in the infancy of the settlement.

FOURTH OF JULY.

NATIONAL JUBILEE.—A novel mode of celebrating the next Fourth of July, has been adopted by the Young Men of Baltimore: the "youths" resident in the 10th ward of that city, held a meeting on the 31st ult. and entered into an association for celebrating the approaching anniversary, to be styled the "Tenth Ward Jubilee Association." Splendid and novel arrangements have been entered into at other places in the Union, for celebrating this day as the first

LINCOLNTON.

The citizens of Lincolnton met on the 8th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Col. Zimmerman being called to the chair, the following resolutions were entered into, to wit:

Resolved, that Capt. Alexander, Isaac Erwin, Vardry McBee, Major Michal, David Ramsour, Daniel Seagel, Daniel Shuford, Paul Kesler, and Col. Zimmerman, be the Committee of Arrangements, and that they also select the Marshal and President of the day.

Resolved, that J. D. Hoke be appointed to deliver an Oration; and that Virgil Bebo, Charles L. Torrence, A. J. M. Brevard, George Hoke, and Jacob A. Ramsour, be a committee to prepare toasts.

Resolved, that it is the belief of this meeting, that economy ought to characterize the celebration of the 4th of July; and that extravagance is contrary to the republican simplicity and spirit of '76; therefore, a Dinner will be furnished at a very moderate price, so that all may cheerfully unite in feasting together on this glorious occasion.

Resolved, that the foregoing be published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

JNO. ZIMMERMAN, Chairman.

JOHN D. HOKE, Sec'y.

CHARLOTTE.

Arrangements have been made for celebrating the 4th of July next in Charlotte. Elam Alexander is to deliver an oration; and Joseph Wilson will read the Declaration of Independence. A dinner will be furnished at Mr. Watson's; and a ball will be given in the evening.

WILKESBOROUGH.

Pursuant to notice given, a meeting of a number of the citizens of Wilkes county, was held at the Court-House on the evening of the 8th of June, 1826, to take into consideration measures suitable for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of American Independence; when Gen. M. Stokes was called to the chair, and Greene Moore appointed Secretary, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the day be celebrated by a Public Dinner and Ball.

Resolved, that Messrs. H. B. Satterwhite, T. W. Wilson, and N. Gordon, be appointed a Committee of Arrangements, to contrive with some person or persons to furnish the dinner, and receive subscriptions for the same; and to superintend and direct the manner in which the festival shall be celebrated.

Resolved, that Gen. M. Stokes be appointed to deliver an Oration on the 4th of July.

Resolved, that Messrs. M. Stokes, J. Wellborn, J. Martin, H. B. Satterwhite, and R. Martin, be appointed a committee to prepare suitable toasts for the occasion.

Resolved, that Gen. M. Stokes be appointed President, and Col. John Martin, and Col. James Wellborn, Vice Presidents of the day.

Resolved, that Greene Moore and Francis Moreau, be appointed Marshals of the day.

Resolved, that the committee of arrangements be instructed to give a special invitation to the Soldiers of the Revolution throughout the country, to attend and partake of the festivities.

Resolved, that the secretary have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Western Carolinian.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday, the 1st of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. M. STOKES, Ch'r'n.

G. MOORE, Sec'y.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

On the evening of the 6th of March, according to the will of the late Emperor, each of the soldiers who were present at the entrance into Paris, received a silver medal, with a portrait of his late Majesty, fastened to a ribbon of the colours of those of Saint Andrew and Saint George.

The Globe, of April 22, says that the Duke of Wellington merely went to Russia on a special mission, to compliment the Emperor on his accession. This has been before asserted, and denied.—The fact is, the British Government knows how to keep its own secrets.

On the 7th July next, when His Majesty the Emperor enters on his 31st year, the Coronation will take place in Moscow.

The 31st of March, being the anniversary of the entrance of the Allied troops into Paris, the Emperor reviewed the guards and other regiments of the garrison, in the square opposite the Winter Palace.

Affairs at Lisbon were unsettled. The Queen had refused to see her daughter since her appointment to power. The London papers say, the present Regency will be supported by France and England.

The French government was endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between Spain and Algiers.

Greek newspapers are freely circulated at Constantinople, whilst they are prohibited in the Russian dominions.

The Emperor of Austria was restored to health.

The following work has been published in London: "Glance at the internal situation of the United States of America, and their political relations with Europe, By a Russian, I vol. 8 vo. in French." Say you so?

In the Chinese Vocabulary, the word *she* means tongue. Is there not some trifling affinity of the two words in our language?

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

A man in Ohio recently hung himself apparently because he received some trifling affront at his brother's wedding.

Last year at this time there was but one steam boat on Lake Erie; this year there are seven!

A medical man from the western part of New York is said to have made money at the south in purchasing sick slaves for a mere song; curing them, and selling them again.

which infests a day, have been found taken by the French Physicians to be very efficacious in rheumatic affections. The pains at first are succeeded by copious perspirations, which afford relief.

In Virginia, prodigious swarms of locusts have shown themselves, desolating the verdure of the forests, and extracting the principle of life from the vegetable creation. In the district of Columbia, immediately in the vicinity of Washington City, these locusts are also to be found in great numbers.

It is stated in the New-Orleans Daily Advertiser, that "Governor Johnson has refused to approve of a score of divorces, which the Legislature wished enacted."

The Arcade in New York, is to be so constructed that ladies can go a shopping in the night—a proper degree of light it seems will be introduced—private apartments for the lessees it is said will be very convenient appendages to the arcade, and the Sky Lights will shield the buyers from all inclemencies in cold weather.

The improvements in science of late years, is truly astonishing. Blackstone gravely tells us that it requires at least 20 years close study to make a judge; but Mr. A. Smith formerly a representative in congress from Virginia, is about to open a law school at Wythe court house, in that state, and pledges himself to qualify a student in six months to obtain a license.

Salisbury:

JUNE 20, 1826.

"Omega" shall be published in our paper of the 4th of July.

"Juvenis" shall be published (if he will be patient) as soon as we can spare room.

"Eternity" shall be attended to, at "a convenient season."

THE GOLD REGION.

We were, a few days since, informed by Mr.

town, a short distance from the Narrows, on the east side of the Yadkin river, in Montgomery county, that considerable quantities of gold have, of late, been found on his land. There are, at this time, from 50 to 100 hands constantly at work there; and their finding averages from two to five pennyweights per man per diem. This gold is 23 to 25 carats fine, and is found in beautiful particles, from the size of a pin-head to that of a hickory-nut. Mr. Chisholm has obtained, in one way and another, about \$4000 worth of gold this year.

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

In our columns this week, will be found a circular from the Postmaster General to the several Postmasters throughout the United States, reminding them of their duty, and threatening a rigid exactation of penalties in cases of default. Mr. McLean is undoubtedly the most vigilant and efficient P. M. General we have had since the foundation of our government. Printers, whose whole business, nearly, goes and comes through the Post-office,—and, indeed, *all others* who have dealings through the Post-office, (and there can be but few who do not)—are under lasting obligations to Mr. McLean for his prompt attention to the business of his department.

THE DROUGHT.

A town meeting of the citizens of Wilmington in this state, was called on the 5th inst. at which a committee was appointed, to request of the Pastors of the several Congregations in the place, to recommend and set apart a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer to *Almighty God*, to avert the Judgment which threatens us, in consequence of the excessive DROUGHT. In accordance with this request, the Pastors of the several congregations in and near Wilmington united in recommending *Friday, the 9th of June*, past, as a day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer to *Almighty God*, to avert the calamity with which the people are threatened by the long-continued Drought.

SAMPSON DAVIN, Esq. a member of the Tennessee Legislature, who died in Jacksboro' in that state, on the 16th ult. aged 57 years, provided in his Will, that all his negroes, twenty-two in number, which are mostly young, should be emancipated in the year 1840,—or at his wife's death, should that happen sooner; and has made ample provision for their removal to a foreign colony, or to a free state, at their option.

Mr. Randolph left Philadelphia on Saturday, at noon, to embark on board the ship Alexander, lying at New-Castle. An immense concourse was assembled at Chestnut street landing, to witness his departure, among whom were some pick-pockets. One of them was taken into custody when in the act of cutting out a pocket book. The great majority of the crowd consisted, however, of the most respectable people. There was, of course, no noise: but when he entered the cabin, a multitude, desirous of having a closer view of "the lion of the day," rushed after him. He avoided gratifying their curiosity, by repairing to the ladies' cabin, the ladies making no objection.

Dr. McClelland, of Philadelphia, was in York Pa. last week, and performed numerous operations for the relief of persons afflicted with diseases of the eye. He took up the carotid artery of a lad labouring under paralytic affection caused by the pressure of a tumor on the brain. This delicate and dangerous operation was very successfully performed, and is followed by favourable symptoms of ultimate beneficial effects. The fortitude with which the pain was endured by the patient, is highly applauded by those who witnessed it.

FROM HAVANA.

Capt. Zuill, of the Alfred, who left Havana on the 20th ult. states that the place was tranquil, and no fears were entertained of any attack from the Colombians. The Spanish frigate Casandra, arrived on the 18th, from St. Jago, with munitions, and was to join the squadron again. It was reported the fleet would then proceed to the blockade of Cartagena; they were provisioned for ten months, and supposed to be sufficiently strong to effect that object.

The market was overstocked with American produce. The City was remarkably healthy.

A passenger states, that the report of a number of barges having been commissioned by the collector, was not true. No pirates had recently been heard of on the coast.

New-York paper, June 3.

ELEGANT WIT.

As in smooth oil, the razor best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set:
Their want of edge from their offence is seen,
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen.

commissioners are to be appointed to the service,—Messrs. Rich'd. A. Burton, Joe Crawford, Everard Hamilton, Hines Holt, and W. Jourdan.

DESTRUCTIVE effects of LIGHTNING.

We learn from a gentleman who resides in Stokes county, that the dwelling-house, smoke-house, and tobacco stemming-house, of Mr. William Covington, situated about 8 miles northeast of Germanton, in that county, were entirely consumed on the 8th inst. by fire communicated by a shaft of lightning, which struck the house during a violent storm on that day. The house (at the time) is very ~~was~~ was about 400 gallons of brandy in the loft of the house; sixteen thousand weight of tobacco; a considerable quantity of cotton, and a vast many other articles,—which ~~were~~ was all burnt, with the exception of Mr. C's desk, and a bed or two, which were removed in an instant after the house was discovered to be on fire. The lightning struck the top of the house, and the electric fluid communicating with the brandy in the loft, the barrels soon exploded, with a tremendous report, the liquor running down into every part of the house, the flames following it—thus in an instant the whole tenement was in a blaze, rendering it impossible to save many of the valuable contents: the fire soon communicated to the old smoke-house and stemming-house, and consumed them: fortunately, however, most of Mr. C's meat was in a new smoke-house, lately erected.

United States Military Academy at West Point.
The following gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War, to attend the examination of the Cadets at West Point, in June, 1826:

Amos Lane, Esq. of Indiana.

Governor Morrow, of Ohio.

Rev. Jared Sparks, of Massachusetts.

Professor Tichnor, of do.

Thomas Kennedy, of Maryland.

Hon. Joseph M. White, of Florida.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, of New York.

Lieut. Colonel J. G. Totten, of the U. S. Army.

James F. Dana, Esq. of New Hampshire.

Gen. Samuel Houston, of Tennessee.

Hon. P. S. Markley, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Gabriel Holmes, of North Carolina.

Col. C. Biddle, of Pennsylvania.

Com. Bainbridge, of the Navy.

Com. Chauncy, do.

Com. Jones, do.

Capt. J. L. Smith, U. S. Army.

Doct. James Blythe, of Washington City.

James Dean, Esq. of Massachusetts.

John R. Kane, Esq. of Pennsylvania.

Hon. D. J. Pearce, of Rhode Island.

[The Fayetteville Observer says Gov. Holmes, one of those above named, (and the only one from this state) left that town on the 5th inst. for the North, to fulfil the duties of the situation to which he has been invited.]

A meeting of the citizens of Cheraw, S. C. has been held, at which it was resolved to raise subscriptions for the benefit of Mr. Jefferson.

Roger C. Weightman, Esq. has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Washington, for the ensuing two years.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The day will be celebrated in Warrenton by a Dinner and Ball; Col. Samuel Hillman is to deliver an Oration, and the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards read the Declaration of Independence.

ELECTION of SHERIFFS.

In our paper of the 30th ult. an error occurred, of several names, in the publication we made of the yeas and nays of the bill which was brought forward in our last legislature giving the election of Sheriffs directly to the people: in consequence of which, we republish the yeas and nays on the rejection of the Bill in the Senate.

For the passage of the bill, are Messrs. Baker, Boykin, Baughn, Davidson of Iredell, Davidson of Mecklenburg, Dowd, Devane, Davenport, Formyduval, Hill of Franklin, Harrell, Hogan, Hawkins, Melvin, McDowell of Buncombe, McDowell of Burke, Marsh, Montgomery, Parker, Pool, Riddick, Smith, Salvear, Spaight of Craven, Sanders, Shuford, Vanhook, Williams—Yeas 28.

Against the passage of the bill, are Messrs. Alexander, Bethune, Beasley, Copeland, Davis, Forney, Gibbs, Gilchrist, Holloman, Hargrave, Hill of Stokes, Joiner, Jones of Rowan, Jones of Wilkes, Love, Legrand, Leak, McDaniel, Pickett, Poindexter, Sneed, Speight of Greene, Smithwick, Seawell, Wilson of Camden, Wilson of Edgecombe, Whitfield, Ward—Nays 28.

There being an equal number of votes for and against the passage of the bill, the Speaker of the Senate voted in the negative, and the bill did not pass.

The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on Friday 2d inst. after a busy session of thirty days. The bill for districting the State was rejected—Ayes 79, Noses 103. A report was made by the Committee appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Mr. Lewis, the Sheriff of Middlesex County, on the subject of his conduct towards John Hinsdale, and Wm. S. Johnson, debtors to the Eagle Bank. The report states that he was regulated by advice in his treatment of the prisoners, except as to suffering them to go about unattended. An effort was made to remove him from his office, which failed.—Ayes 46, Noses 112.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have resolved that the new Theological Seminary, they are about to establish, shall be located either at Alleghany Town, near Pittsburgh, or at Walnut Hills, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, or at Charleston, Indiana; the Assembly of next year shall decide.

The President.—We hear, from several quarters, (says the Fayetteville Journal) that the President of the United States has it in contemplation to visit this State in the course of the Summer. It is not difficult to conjecture the object of his visit, but be it what it may, it is to be hoped that he will, every where, be received and treated with the marked respect and attention, which are due to his high official station.

A Mr. SWEETLOVE has applied to the Connecticut Legislature, and obtained the passage of a bill changing his name to

They appear to have brought the measurement of time to a great degree of nicety at the New-York Races—the second three mile heat, on the 25th ult. is said to have been run in three minutes and half a second.—Charleston Courier.

FISHING FOR TREASURE.

It appears by the official correspondence of Lord Nelson, after the battle of the Nile, when the L'Orient blew up, she had on board 600,000 sterling. The Pacha of Egypt has granted to Mr. Browning and others, a firman, giving them the exclusive privilege of employing the diving bell, for the purpose of extricating any treasure which may have been lost on the coast of Egypt. The firman is dated in January last, and is remarkable for the anxiety it exemplifies to introduce the modern discoveries of European science into that interesting and extraordinary country.

The State Bank of North-Carolina on the 23d ult. declared a dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year, payable at Raleigh on the 5th inst. and at the several Branches 15 days thereafter.

The Markets.

CHARLESTON PRICES, June 5.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 a 35; stained do. 12 Maine and Santeet, 19 a 23 cts.; short staple, 8 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cents; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to good, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15, Georgia Bank Bills—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—3 a 35 per cent. discount.

Cotton.—The difficulty in getting Uplands from the interior, and the low rates which have been accepted for those in market, have reduced the stock in town very considerably—but there is still a great deal in the country—last accounts estimate the stock at Augusta and Hamburg, at 40,000 bales. We quote Uplands at 8 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; principal sales at 9.

COURIER.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, June 7.

Cotton, 8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, 6; wheat, 90 cents a \$1; whiskey, 40 to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; bacon, 7 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 85 to 90; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 40 42; sugar, muscovado, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 11; coffee, prime green, 17 19; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 41 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, June 3.

Cotton, 7 a 8; corn, \$1 12 a 1 15; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 65 to 75, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco (manufactured) 12 to 15.

There has been but few sales of Cotton during the past week; advices from abroad exhibit a further decline in the article, and holders appear unwilling to yield to present prices.

JOURNAL.

CHERAW MARKETS, June 9.

Bacon, 9 10; Brandy, apple 45, peach 60 75; bagging 20 to 24; butter 20 a 25; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 8 to 9; corn scarce \$1 10; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 6 a 7; lard 9 a 10; molasses 50 to 62; oats 50 a 80; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 11 a 11; salt, Liverpool 90, Turks Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 12; tea, gunpowder and imperial 150 to \$1 75; wheat \$1 12 5; whiskey 40 a 45.

GAZETTE.

In this county, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Margaret Locke.

In Rockingham county, on the 30th ult. Mr. Robert Galloway to Miss Susan Carter, of Caswell county.

DIED.

In Burke county, on the 23d ult. Maj. Tate, in the 25th year of his age.

At Salem, in this state, on the 31st ultimo, Miss Eliza Bagge, daughter of Charles E. Bagge, Esq. aged 19 years, 8 months and ten days.

In Ballston, Saratoga co. N. Y. Mr. James McCrea, aged 81, brother of the unfortunate Miss Jane McCrea, who was cruelly murdered by the Indians, at Fort Edward, during the Revolutionary war.

By Saturday's Mail.

Mr. Keen, the English tragedian, appeared on the boards of the Baltimore theatre, on the night of the 20th inst. and was received unfavorably. He was insulted from all parts of the theatre. He was announced to appear again on the night of the 9th; but from an apprehension that he would again be insulted, it was determined he should not again appear on the stage there.

WASHINGTON, (c. c.) JUNE 6.

Married, in Washington, North-Carolina, on the 1st inst. at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Pierstor Dr. John W. Potts, to Miss Pauline Caroline Telfair, daughter of Dr. David Telfair, all of this town. We have the pleasure of acknowledging the reception of a *large slice of wedding cake*, as our fee: we would be pleased if the custom of feeding the printer for inserting Hymenial notices was more general, and particularly so, if marriages were more frequent.

Herald.

[This very queer custom of feeding the printer for publishing marriages, is becoming more and more fashionable every day and we do not despair of its being in vogue in this part of the country, before long.]

Ed. Constitution.

FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER,

... to the actual situation of this fortress. The German Journals are to the 19th of April. They supply no news from Greece, and content themselves with making some reflections on the precipitation with which the French Journals have announced, with all the details, the taking of Missolonghi, which there is every reason to consider as a fable, at least at the time assigned to that event.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

Colombia.—Although the revolt in Venezuela, in favor of Gen. Paez, has created great regrets in this country, there is reason to believe that it will not prove of any serious difficulty, and the affair will be amicably settled. The most wealthy and enlightened citizens of Colombia, are the Venezuelans, and those inhabiting the plains. Gen. Paez is a native of that province, and was the earliest to unfurl the flag of independence. It is, in fact, well known, that when Bolivar was compelled to fly, and had taken refuge in St. Domingo, Paez, with a handful of brave men, kept the plains and mountains. His conduct at the battle of Carrabobo, gained him immortal honor.

Noah's Advocate.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Leeds, which left Liverpool on the 29th of April, arrived at New-York on Monday evening. There is nothing in the foreign papers which adds to the information hitherto received on the subject of the fall of Missolonghi.

The Duke of Devonshire was about to leave England for Russia, (not in a steam-boat, as stated by the

POETRY.

NEW SONG.

A lonely Arab maid,
The Desert's simple child,
Unskill'd in arts by which, 'tis said,
Man's love may be beguile'd.
Like some uprooted flower am I,
Upon a river flung,
To float a little hour, then die
Unheeded, as I sprung.
But if thy friendly hand
Should lift me from the tide,
And bear me to some distant land,
To bloom thy bosom's beld,
Sooner or later, 'tis said,
The nightingale shall roan,
Then I distrust that heart's repose
Which love hath made my home.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.
Last night the midnight wind
Along my casement part,
And a distant funeral bell
Came tolling on the blast.
Envy mingled with my awe
As I hearkened to the tone;
I thought of the quick grave,
And wished it were my own.
Life is a torrid day,
Parched with the dust and sun;
And death's the calm cool night,
When the weary day is done.

MEDICAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Lincolnton, N. C. May 23d, 1826.

Mr. WATSON: From information, I am induced to believe there is in the Western part of the state, a number of persons who are labouring under *Blindness from Cataract in the Eye*. And from a prior conversation with you on the subject of making some publication on *Cataract of the Eye*, and a desire of serving my fellow-creatures in any branch of my profession which may be serviceable to them, has induced me to make this publication—with a belief that there are three causes which prevent those who are labouring under blindness from cataract, from making application for relief: 1st. There are some who are poor, and in consequence of their poverty are prevented from applying; 2d. There are some who are prevented from making application for relief, because there are so few physicians who have been successful in the operation for cataract; 3d. There are some who are prevented, from the apprehension of the operation being very painful, and these apprehensions have been much strengthened by the stories of those who know no better: To the first I can say: any person who is blind from cataract of the eye, and is not able to see a surgeon to perform the operation (or that is blind from any other cause, where I can be of service to them) I offer my services gratis, provided they or their friends furnish boarding convenient to me; to the second and third, I shall give a sketch of the history and treatment of three cases, and leave them to judge for themselves.

Case 1st. Mrs. Edwards, one of the poor of Lincoln county, age about 55 years, of an inflammatory constitution, 13 years before application was made to me, she was attacked with pain and inflammation of the right eye, which terminated in an opacity of the crystalline lens. About six or seven years after, she was attacked in the left eye, which terminated in the same manner. For six years previous to the operation she was totally blind, and unable to see her way, though able to tell day from night. On exposing her eyes to a strong stimulus the pupil contracted, and when I applied stramonium the pupil dilated. In the presence and with the assistance of Doctor Wallace Henderson, I operated with Earl's needle on the left eye; as soon as I had finished the operation on the left eye, I operated on the right eye; considerable inflammation and pain followed, which was finally subdued by a free use of the lancet, cathartics and the local application of Sols. Sac. Sol. with warm milk and water. In two or three months she recovered her sight so as to be able to knit and sew coarse work; and now with the aid of a pair of cataract spectacles she is able to thread a fine needle, and maintain herself.

Case 2d. Jacob Youder, of Lincoln county, about 25 years of age, made application to me for cataract in the right eye. The pupil would contract and dilate—cataract of a pearl appearance. On the fourth of December, 1823, I operated with Scarpa's needle on the right eye, but my endeavors to depress the cataract proved abortive, owing to a softness of the cataract; therefore I turned the edge of the needle and cut the cataract in pieces, and pushed as much as I could through the pupil into the aqueous humor of the eye. I then applied the usual dressings; during the night he complained considerably of pain.

5th. I bled him and gave him a cathartic, which operated as an emetic. 6th. Gave him oil resin; operated well, and gave him ease. 7th and 8th, easy. 9th, 10th, 11th, cataract appears broken, and that part in the aqueous is getting less. 12th, goes home, to return in a week, and have the eye operated on, if no better. 17th, returned, that part of cataract in the aqueous humor all dissolved, operated on his eye with Saunders' needle as improved by Sir Wm. Adams, lacerated the cataract, and pushed as much as I could through the pupil into the interior chamber of the eye; complained of some pain, though not as much as before. 18th, Complained of pain, 19th, Eye easy, thinks that he can see better; observed the pupil much clearer in the centre. 21st, Eye about the same; and he went home, to return in one or two weeks.

January 12th, 1824, He returns; his sight much about the same as when he left here, but that part of the cataract in the aqueous humor is dissolved. 13th, I operated the third time with Saunders' needle, but owing to the point of the needle the orifice was made too large for the shaft of the needle; consequently the aqueous humor of the eye began to escape, which compelled me to withdraw the needle immediately. He complained of no pain; and on the 16th, I scaled him, and operated again with Scarpa's needle, (one made by myself.) I discovered the cataract had much diminished; I pushed as much as practicable through the pupil into the interior chamber of the eye; he complained of little or no pain or inflammation, and went home. On the 29th, returned; I examined the eye, discovered that the cataract was diminishing; and he said he could see much better, and that his sight was daily improved.

ving. Since, the cataract is completely dissolved, and he can see nearly as well as ever he could.

The 3d and last case that I shall notice for the present, is the case of a negro man of Gen. P. Forney's. Fed had received an injury from the kick of a horse, over the left eye, which produced pain and inflammation, and finally terminated in an opacity of the crystalline lens. When he made application to me, the pupil would not contract when exposed to the strongest stimulus, nor would it dilate on the application of stramonium:—(the other eye had much failed, but he could see some.) From the appearance of the left eye and cataract, and from the insensibility of the iris, I was doubtful of restoring him to sight by any operation I could perform; but knowing the substance, or other parts of fluid, lodged in the capsule; and according to Ritchie, "this species of complaint has usually a white appearance, while irregular spots and streaks differ in colour from the rest of the cataract, are often observed in it." As Fed's eye had this appearance, and knowing that the crystalline lens in losing its firmness acquires a augmented size; and when that does take place, to any considerable degree, the anterior part of the lens presses against the posterior part of the iris, which may much impede or altogether prevent the dilation or contraction of the pupil. Thinking it possible this might be a case of fluid cataract, and the anxious desire of the patient to have the operation performed, and believing the eye would not be injured by it, determined me in favor of operating. On the 19th of May, 1823, with Scarpa's needle, I operated on the left eye; in passing the needle on towards the pupil, I discovered the cataract was hard; and in passing the needle on to the pupil, and in endeavoring to depress the cataract, I discovered that the capsule of the crystalline lens adhered to the iris; and as I pressed down the cataract, the iris followed; therefore, I was compelled to turn the edge of the needle, and lacerate the membrane as well as I could, and pushed as much of the cataract as practicable through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye; I then withdrew the needle, and applied the usual dressings. The operation was followed by little pain, and not much inflammation. Altogether I operated three times on this eye before the pupil was cleared; at last there remained a small fring of the membrane around the margin of the pupil. It will be twelve months the 1st of July next, since the last operation was performed, and he has received as yet no benefit from the operation; and I am induced to believe he never will receive any, as I am induced to believe the optic nerve is injured by the kick he received from the horse.

The above three cases, Mr. White, I have abridged as much as possible, to give any thing like a particular history and treatment of them. I know, sir, it is not usual for medical men to publish cases, and their particular treatment, in a common newspaper; nor have I designed to give the particular, minute treatment, only so far as I thought would make the cases plain to men of common knowledge, and at the same time show the success in the two first cases, and in the two last cases show with what little danger and pain the operation is attended, when properly performed. However, it must be confessed, that sometimes, severe inflammation and pain do follow, when the operation is performed in the most careful manner.

Sir, should you deem the above communication worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to put it there; or if deemed otherwise, you are at liberty to suppress it. Your most obedient, JAMES BIVINGS.

SLEEPING PREACHER.

There is at present to be witnessed in the town of Otisco, in Onondaga county, N. Y. an instance of what Dr. Mitchell calls "devotional somnium," scarcely second, we are informed, to the celebrated case of Rachel Baker. Simeon Watson, a hard labouring, industrious man, aged about 30, of athletic habits, sanguine temperament, about a month since commenced preaching in his sleep. The fit (as it is unquestionably a disease) commences immediately after lying down in the evening, and continues until the usual religious exercises of a meeting are concluded. Mr. Watson is a pious, respectable member of the Baptist Society, and during the past winter has been much engaged in an awakening which has existed in the vicinity in that vicinity. Soon after retiring to rest, he apparently falls asleep. In a few moments he is seized with strong spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the chest and limbs—always groans, and sometimes as if in great distress; and, when this paroxysm subsides, commences preaching, or rather praying. Our informant terms it preaching, because in his "somnia" he always terms it so himself; whereas Miss Baker, when in that state, always declined having her exhortations termed preaching, as signifying the scriptural reason, that women ought not to teach. Mr. Watson commences with a prayer of ordinary length—then names some passage of scripture as a text, from which he discourses fluently and quite connectedly, and closes with another prayer. He is totally insensible as to what is passing around, nor can he be awakened until the paroxysm leaves him. Some at first were sceptical; but trials were made sufficient to convince the most incredulous. During the existence of the paroxysm his hands are so firmly clenched together as deeply to indent them with his fingers, and cause the blood to stagnate under his nails. Miss Baker's hands used to be motionless by her side; yet she, like Mr. Watson, used to move her head on the pillow, as if address-

sing an audience. In the midst of an exhortation, Rachel would pause to answer a question, and then correctly proceed but Mr. Watson cannot be directed from his subject. In short, this state of the human body and mind must be deemed one of great singularity and interest, and one which, as it has never been fully investigated and explained, opens a wide field for the religious and philosophical inquirer.

Post-Office Department,
26th May, 1826.

SIR: Complaints have been lately made of the daily and occasional loss of newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributable, in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail; but, in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or neglect of Postmasters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty as to consult the convenience of contractors on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packers, when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. A moment's reflection must convince every Postmaster guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violations of duty.

Publishers of newspapers, and their subscribers, as well as Postmasters, are requested to report to the Department all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail; and an assurance is given, that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, postmaster, or clerk, the most effectual steps shall be taken to prevent its recurrence.

It is often of as much importance to the public, and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that newspapers should be as speedily and safely transmitted as letters; and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive to duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department, by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations.

In the Post-Office Law, it is provided that, "if any person, employed in any department of the Post-Office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy, any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

At all offices where newspapers are mailed, Postmasters should see that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelope, and have a legible superscription. If this injunction were strictly observed, the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

Under no circumstances should any part of the mail be left on the route, short of its destination. This may always be avoided by Postmasters at the important offices keeping one or more extra mail bags.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCLEAN.

The following singular notification is to be found in a Huntsville Alabama paper:

"Adam Payne is on his way to Nashville, Tennessee, and to Russellville, Kentucky. By the help of God, he will meet all his appointments in this month, as he expects never to pass this road any more."

War and love have various cares;
War sheds blood, and love sheds tears.

War has words, and love has darts:

War breaks heads, and love breaks hearts.

Huntsville, May 11, 1826.—Prepare to meet your God."

RESPECT for GENIUS.

Cooper, the Novelist, has been appointed America Consul at Lyons, in France and embarked a few days since, from N. York. It is said, he will remain in Europe three or four years. At a parting dinner given him in N. York, he publicly declared his intention of writing a history of the Navy of the United States.

Salem Male Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Trustees of the Female Academy at Salem, Stokes county, North-Carolina, intend opening a Boarding School for Boys, also, in the same place; in which all the branches of a good English Education will be taught—and besides that, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages.

The undersigned, on whom the superintendence of this School will devolve, begs further leave to state, that five competent Teachers will be employed for the various branches of instruction; and that every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the patronage and confidence of parents and guardians, by advanced school-discipline, as will be calculated to improve the minds, regulate the conduct, and preserve the health of the pupils. And while endeavoring to prepare them for a life of usefulness and respectability in this world, the higher concerns of eternity will not be lost sight of, but a conscientious care be taken to imbue their minds with religious knowledge and impressions.

The pupils will board and lodge under the same roof with their teachers, and be continually subject to their inspection.

The School will commence, and be opened for the reception of scholars, by the first of July next.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils.

The terms of admittance will be: Entrance money, \$3. Board, including bedding, washing, and tuition, embracing Reading, Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying, History and Geography, \$35 per quarter, payable in advance; instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Music and Drawing, each \$3 per quarter. Books, stationery, and other contingent expenses, placed to account. Clothes found by the parents, or placed to account at their option. No pupils are admitted under eight, or above twelve years of age. Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by

ANDREW RENADE, Pastor
of the Congregation at Salem N. C.

Salem, May 18, 1826. 618

DECLARATION FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.
The pleading state that John a-Gull, With envy, wrath, and malice full;地理
With swords, knives, sticks, staves, fist and blud, Beat, bruised, and wounded John a-Gudgeon. First count: For that with divers jugs, To wit: Twelve pots, twelve cups, twelve mugs, Of certain vulgar drink called toddy, Said Gull did shue said Gudgeon's body, To wit: His gold lace hat and hair on, And clothes which he had then and thereon, To wit: Twelve jackets, twelve surtouts, Twelve pantaloons, twelve pairs of boots, Which did thereby much discompose Said Gudgeon's mouth, ears, eyes and nose, Back, belly, neck, thighs, feet and toes, His clothes were spoiled and his life despaired of.

NEW STORE

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Brown & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

GEORGE BROWN,
ANDREW HUNT.

Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on advantageous terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter who has the keys of the house.

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner.

G. M.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, without reserve, on the 15th of July next, two tracts of Land, one called the Bryan tract, adjoining John Diemukes and others, containing 260 or 280 acres; the other called the Mill tract, containing 1034 acres.—The above two tracts of Land are equal to any in the county. Several very likely and valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one yoke steers, wagons, smith and farming tools; corn, rye, wheat, oats, &c. &c. Also, I will sell the tract of land where I now reside, or rent for a term of years. Any of the above property will be sold privately, by applying before the day of sale.

Terms of credit for land, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months; negroes, &c. 6, 9 and 12 months; bonds and good security will be required.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

May 27, 1826. 618

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERONAUT,

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal; provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aeronaut will be five years old next spring is; greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomed, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Nelly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandfathers; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandchild of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season.

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

In Equity, April term 1826. Joseph Lathorne and Polly his wife, vs. Daniel Hermon and Polly his wife, William Barrough and Winfield his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife; Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Hermon and Polly his wife, William Barrough and Winfield his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the